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Avenging Majib's murder

New Delhi, (UNI) Hasina Sheikh Wazed, daughter of the slain Bangladesh President Sheikh Mujibur Rahman says she will soon return home and launch a campaign to bring to book those responsible for the killing of her father.

"The first thing I will do (on return) is to demand that the killers of my father and those who abetted this crime be put on public trial and be punished for their guilt," Begum Hasina told UNI in an interview.

The newly elected President of the Bangladesh Awami League said she did not think her country's present rulers would be able to "suppress us for long. The people are with us."

Mrs Wazed, who received a group of party colleagues from Dacca recently, was asked if they felt her return at this time would be safe. She replied: "No one can guarantee that. It may be a risk I am taking. But it is a risk that has to be taken to keep alive the ideals my father strove for."

The petite, soft spoken, 34 year-old Begum Hasina describes herself as an "ordinary woman". About her election as head of the Party which had led Bangladesh to freedom in 1971, she said, "it symbolises their respect for my father."

Asked whether she had advance knowledge of the election Begum Hasina said, "not exactly. It was a surprise. There had been such proposals in the past by some Awami League leaders, but I never thought it necessary because there are more senior leaders in the party. But now, it is different. They have taken a unanimous decision. I would not like to hurt their feelings."

She was asked if she felt there was any truth in the allegation made by Sheikh Mujib's critics that the Bangabandhu had removed himself from the people.

She replied in a firm tone: "Then my father should not have been killed. He could have been removed through the democratic process of elections."

Begum Hasina did not view President Ziaur Rahman's continuance as a measure of people's support to him. She termed the elections that his government held as a facade and said he would try to hold free and fair elections to see whom the people support.

Begum Hasina observed that Ziaur Rahman's position had weakened lately. She said the demonstrations students, peasants, teachers, intellectuals and civil servants by labourers, workers, against his administration are clear evidence of his dwindling support. His only support now is some army officers whom he has placed in key positions, Mrs. Hasina said.

When asked whether she expected the Indian government's support in her battle against the Ziaur Rahman regime Begum Hasina said "in the period we have before us, we are going to need all the help we can get. India helped my country in 1971 and I hope that should a need arise it would help us again."

Exchange from skeletons

New Delhi, (UNI) - Human skeletons worth 163,375 dollars were exported to 20 countries in 1979-80, the largest amount (343,750 dollars) being accounted for by the USA and the second largest (257,875 dollars) by West Germany.

Export of human skeletons is permitted on production of certificates from police officers not below the rank of officer-in-charge of police stations regarding the source of procurement.

The certificate also indicates the quantity by weight or by number. A certificate is also required from foreign buyers that the skeletons are needed for biological and medical purposes only.

Fifteen companies, 14 of which are in Calcutta and the other in Bombay, are the major exporter of human skeletons, according to information given to the Lok Sabha (Lower House of the Indian Parliament).

A member proposed that the skeleton of children should not be cremated or burned.

Remittances reach record

New Delhi, (UNI) - If foreign exchange remittances are any indication, West Asian countries still remain the El Dorado for Indian workers.

Since remittances had reached a plateau in 1979 and actually dipped in 1980, economic pundits had predicted the end of the boom. They argued that many of the construction contracts with Indian firms had been completed and the aggressive entry of Japanese and South Korean firms into the building business, India's share in the petrodollar market would be substantially cut. To add to this, the Iran-Iraq war would be the final dampener to Indian business in the region, they believed.

However, statistics reveal a different picture. In 1980, foreign exchange remittances reached a record 5,584.10 million dollars which is more than twice as much as the 2,773.32 million dollars earned in 1978 and well above the figure of 3,469.15 million dollars in 1979.

The impact of the Iran-Iraq war on remittances is interesting, at least statistically. Exchange earnings from 'invisibles' - that is, non-trade account - were a record 861.22 million dollars in September when the war began. In October, they were just slightly lower, 804.16 million dollars. They then declined sharply in November to 289.17 million dollars but bounced back to the normal level of 391.20 million dollars in December. Since then the monthly average of 500 million dollars has been maintained - a higher average than in any of the previous years. The figures suggest that the main factor in bolstering the foreign exchange reserves in the past five years is still operating vigorously.

Finance ministry sources say that it is now clear that the slow rate of decline in foreign exchange reserves at a time when the trade deficit is a colossal 5,625 million dollars in 1980-81 is partly due to the remarkable spurt shown by earnings from "invisibles". Although these include receipts from shipping, tourism and the like, for the past many years the main contributor has been remittances from millions of Indians working in West Asian countries, Europe and the United States.

Credit for projects

New Delhi, (UNI) - Credits totalling more than 450 million dollars for a telecommunication project and a composite medium irrigation project in India have been announced by the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank.

Of the total, a credit of 252.4 million SDRs will be towards financing the telecommunication project.

The second credit amounting to 112.6 million SDRs is for a scheme involving the construction of 25 to 30 medium irrigation projects in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh (MP).

The IDA announcement said the irrigation project, which would utilise water resources of numerous small rivers in MP would have a combined service area of 107,000 hectares over a five-year period (1981-86). Each of the project areas would be composed of a storage dam and a drainage network connecting natural drains.

Saving the Taj

Lucknow, (UNI) - Two thermal plants of Agra in Uttar Pradesh are to be closed down and phased out formally by the end of this year as they have been posing a great hazard to the exquisite marble structure of Taj Mahal, reports Indian Express, a national daily.

The decision to close down the two thermal plants was taken long ago. However, the State Electricity had been dragging its feet so far in this direction.

It is understood that the Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, had herself frowned upon the delay and desired that the two thermal plants should be closed down at the earliest. After their closure, some other engineering works, which emit fumes and gases harmful to Taj Mahal which has been facing threats from the foundaries, railway siding and now the Mathura refinery may be shifted.

Earlier, work on connecting the areas served by the two thermal plants with the grid was expected to be completed by March end. It is now understood that the alternative arrangements may take some more time to be completed.

Maharashtra starts paper

Bombay, (UNI) The Maharashtra Government proposes to start is own newspaper to counter the "distortion of news" by a section of the Press, Chief Minister A.R. Antulay announced in the Legislative Assembly.

Intervening during the debate on the motion of thanks to the Governor's address, Mr. Antulay accused the Press of disproportionately playing up crime news and he displayed copies of some newspapers to support his contention.

The proposed State Government newspaper will objectively present "bare news". There will be no projection of views, he said.

The time had come for the Government to expose the failure of the Opposition parties and the Press, just as they scrutinised the actions of the Government and ruling party to pinpoint failures, Mr. Antulay said.

The Government could not allow the attempt by a section of the Press to capitalise on certain incidents of crime and spread panic among the people, he said.

URDU GETS OFFICIAL STATUS IN UTTAR PRADESH.

New Delhi, (UNI) - Urdu would be increasingly used in administrative and educational institutions in the North Indian State of Uttar Pradesh according to State Chief Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

The State Cabinet decided to accord Urdu the status of an offical language with immediate effect.

Women outnumber men

New Delhi, (UNI) - Kerala is the only state in India where women continued to outnumber men, according to the findings of the 1981 census. While there are 1034 women per thousand men in Kerala, the sex ratio is generally adverse to women in the rest of the country.

According to India's Census Commissioner Padmanabhan, the movement of large number of men from the state for employment outside alone could not be the reason for the situation in Kerala.

The overall sex ratio in the country, recorded at this census, is 935 as against 930 in the 1971 census.

Census authorities are unable to explain the continuing disparity in the sex ratio over the last eight decades.

Although explanations have been offered that there is preference for male children resulting in neglect of female babies, there is little evidence to support such a view. This is an area of uncertainty and required further investigations, according to them.

The census has revealed that districtwise, sex ratios above 1,000 are highly localised. The districts, where there are more women than men, are in the coastal belt of Kerala, Dakshin Kannad district of Karnataka, Ratnagiri and Satara belt of Maharashtra, and the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh with a small pocket in the Kangra area of Himachal Pradesh. These are the areas from where males have traditionally moved out in search of employment. Such pockets are also found in southern Tamil Nadu and in the tribal tracts of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

The lowest sex ratio below 850 is found in the belt of western Uttar Pradesh and northern Madhya Pradesh.

Effective drug for cancer

Calcutta,(UNI) -An anti-cancer drug, developed in the early seventies by two Indian scientists at the Chittaranjan National Research Centre(CNCRE) here, has been found to be effective.

The drug, called Sicafek, was first tried on animals. Later, the Calcutta scientists switched over to human application after obtaining permission from the Drug Controller of India. The experiments were conducted on a limited scale on cancer of the cervix cases at the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital.

The West Bengal Government which appointed a Committee headed by an eminent physician to evaluate the efficacy of the drug, found that the initial "positive response" of cervical cancer towards Sicafek was "high".

The Committee said the follow-up studies of 79 cases revealed that 34 cases showed "definite regression" of which six were of duration of three years and above, three for two years and above and eight for three years and above.

Encouraged by the anti-tumour activity produced by the drug, the Committee recommended that the trial be started "on other types of cancer", besides continuing trials on the cancer of the cervix.

The Committee also said that Sicafek might be combined with radiation and other chemotherapeutic drugs for evaluation of any improvement of results "over the single therapy".

Two cases of cervical cancer were operated upon recently after their condition improved from inoperable to operable stage following administration of Sicafek, the condition of two was stated to be "steady". The third one was ready to be operated soon.

Husband or paramour?

New Delhi, (UNI) - Conflicting versions by an Afghan national and an Indian woman he claims was his wife had left the fate of six children in jeopardy.

The Afghan says he is the father but the woman denies it. She says only the youngest is his and the remaining five were the result of her amorous activities.

"I am a woman of easy virtue," confessed the uninhibited woman to Delhi police who contacted her following a complaint by the Afghan. Her argument gains weight as she stays nowhere else but at G.B. Road - the capital's only "red light" area.

The Afghan national says he had married the woman while he was studying in the All-India Medical Institute of Sciences and had taken her to Afghanistan. He claims that his "wife" and the children had Afghan passports which clearly indicated their Afghan nationality.

He says that after 15 months stay in his country, she returned to India with her children and refused to go back with him.

The woman, however, has a different story to tell. The Afghan, she says, used to visit the place where she was a dancing girl. One day he proposed to her to accompany him to Afghanistan. In 1979, she left for his country with her children and stayed with him for 15 months. She had to return to India because of his "misbehaviour". Being in an advanced stage of pregnancy, she gave birth to a child after two months of her arrival in India. The child, she claims, is his.

The Afghan says he is now being threatened by her brother but her family members say they have been threatened by him.

The woman, meanwhile, continues her vocation as a dancing girl in one of the G.B. Road flats and the Afghan national keeps knocking frantically at the doors of several people to get her back.

The matter came to light when the External Affairs Ministry recently directed the Delhi police to conduct an inquiry into the complaint. A senior police official says the woman is of age and that the police cannot force her to accompany the Afghan even if she opts for Afghan nationality.

"I am an Indian, I have not taken any other nationality" the woman says.

Raising gold output

New Delhi, (UNI) - India has drawn up an ambitious five-year gold exploration programme to boost production of the yellow metal. The exploration, to be executed jointly by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and Mineral Exploration Corporation (MEC), will cover the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Kerala and Maharashtra.

The programme includes drilling of 44,300 metres, exploratory mining of 5,460 metres, analysis of 45,000 samples and mapping of 2,250 sq.meteres in the Kolar gold Fields in Karnataka and Singbhum Gold fields in Bihar.

Studies of placer deposits in Sonepat valley in Bihar and Nilampur valley in Kerala will also be taken up. Mapping with the aid of aerial photographs and geochemical studies in collaboration with the Osmania and Utrecht University (Sweden) are in progress.

At present, gold production in the country is confined to the Kolar Gold Fields and the Hutti Gold Fields in Karnataka. Both these fields produce, between them, about 3,000 kg of gold per annum, which is very insignificant, being only 0.. per cent of the world production. The proven gold reserves in these two fields at the present level of productio are expected to sustain the mining operations for the next 15 to 18 years.

The intensive exploration of some of the promising prospects of gold which were worked in the past but subsequently closed down because of unfavourable economic and operational conditions could now be taken up in view of the significantly high gold prices in the world market.

Computer show

New Delhi,(UNI) - The indigenous computers communicating with users in plain English were displayed here at the computer exposition organised during the four-day annual convention of the Computer Society of India (CSI).

The expositions also displayed computer terminals through which operators in Delhi used computers installed as far as Bombay and Rome. Two computer terminals, which were especially installed at Constitution Club for parliamentarians, instantly answered questions on the election data and weather forecasts.

Conference on Muslim education

Dacca: The third world conference on Muslim education organised by Bangladesh Islamic Education and Research Institute and the King Abdul Aziz University of Saudi Arabia was held in Dacca from March 5. Eminent Muslim scholars from all over the world participated in the week-long conference and should find out a sound basis, through research, for islamisation of the educational system of the Muslim countries.

President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh who was scheduled to open the conference sent a message, because he was away on a peace mission to end the Iran-Iraq war. In his message President Zia said the conference would help further consolidate the unity and solidarity of the Muslim Ummah. He noted that the progress of the Muslim world largely depended on its unity.

TRAINING PROGRAMME

Dacca: The Bangladesh Religious Affairs Ministry will launch a comprehensive training programme to enable the Imams of Mosques to implement the injunctions of the holy Quran and Sunnah as a complete code of life. Religious affairs minister Abdur Rahman announced this here on March 9 while distributing certificates and first aid boxes to 185 Imams of the seventh batch which completed the 45-day multi-disciplinary training course conducted by the Islamic Foundation of Bangladesh. The government also plans effectively to utilise the services of the Imams to promote socio-economic development activities.

WINDOW ON PAKISTAN

Dry dates from Pak

By Samuel Baid

Pakistan has replaced Iraq as a supplier of dry dates to India since the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war.

In the last five months Pakistan has supplied dates to India worth Rs 15 million.

Pakistani exporters have been receiving huge orders from India through the Trading Corporation of Pakistan. Pakistan, it may be pointed out, has reduced trade with India to a Government-to-Government level since July 1978. Pakistan had taken this action because it complained that it was suffering a deficit balance of trade with India. The two countries have so far failed to reach a fresh trade agreement.

Dry dates are mainly produced in Sukkur and Bhawalpur Divisions of Sind.

Textile mills in crisis

Textile mills in Pakistan are facing a grave crisis. As many as 86 mills, covering almost one million spindles and about 10,000 looms, are fully or partially closed. In July 1979, 20 mills remained fully closed. The number rose to 36 by June 1980, covering more than half a million spindles and 3,000 looms. Reasons: high cost of inputs and a steep rise in the wage bill without a corresponding increase in production.

TAILPIECE: A letter published in the Pakistan Times says that when a visitor from the Indian side of Kashmir was asked in Rawalpindi what he thought of the Kashmir problem, he replied: "Kashmir is with us, the problem is with you."

Clotheless beggars

While elsewhere the police are busy hauling up beggers in Pakistan, the country's posh capital, Islamabad, continues to be the beggars favourite city.

The Pakistan Times has estimated that at least 4,000 beggars, both men and women, in scanty (or no) clothes roam the streets of the city, causing much embarrassment.

"Who cares?" writes the paper in disgust.

The irony of the beggar phenomenon is that those who are supposed to eradicate this social scar, discuss the problem over sumptuous dinners and forget about it. The paper wrote that after the enforcement of Zakat it was expected that these unfortunate members of the society (beggars) would be looked after.

The paper wrote that there was no Beggars' Home or institutions to provide shelter to women beggars or mentally and physically handicapped persons in the twin cities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad or even in the entire province.

Reports to be published

The Pakistan Government had decided to publish reports of committees and commissions appointed by the Federal and Provincial Governments in the last 20 years.

The Pakistan Times has named 18 reports which it said would be among the ones to be published. Three each of these reports pertain to President Ayub Khan and Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto's periods and seven to Gen. Zia's time.

The paper calls these reports "important and topical", but gives no indication as to the fate of the Namoodur Rahaman report on the debacle of the Pakistani army in 1971. This Commission, set up by Bhutto, had submitted its report in 1974. It has since been kept a secret despite frenzied public demand to make it known. Bhutto rejected this demand on the plea that it would put the Pakistani army in a bad light and spoil relations with some friendly countries.

The bold w to Puduk

Pudokottai (Tamil Nadu), (UNI) - While Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran was driving across the district to acquaint himself with the drought conditions, 50 village women stretched a rope across the highway and forced his motorcade to stop, says a report in an English daily published from Madras, in South India, the Hindu.

The women persuaded the Chief Minister to visit their village, Annanagar, close to the highway. After overcoming his initial surprise and later moved by their tale of woe, the Chief Minister walked down to the village.

The women complained that because of enmity between two factions in the village, one group had beaten up the other and ransacked the huts. They said as the local police refused to take action, they were forced to draw his attention.

Assuring them that he would look into the matter, the Chief Minister directed the surprised police officials accompanying him to take

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The bold women to Pudukottai

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Assuring them that he would look into the matter, the Chief Minister directed the surprised police officials accompanying him to take him to the nearest police station, at Keeranur.

Mr. Ramachandran found the police station totally deserted. But within seconds of the Chief Minister's arrival top officials descended on the scene. He instructed the hastily assembled police and revenue officials to conduct an enquiry into the Annanagar incident and provide relief to its inhabitants within a week.

Mr. Ramachandran's tour of the chronically-arid zone of Pudukottai district took him across hundreds of kilometres of fallow lands with dried irrigation tanks and starved cattle looking for scarce fodder.

The state Agriculture Department put the loss of crops at over 50 million dollars. According to the District Collector, the Agricultural Engineering Department was now busy deepening 247 wells, sinking 64 new wells and drilling 201 bore wells in the hardrock and sedimentary soil areas in the nine Panchayat units of the district.

Child marriages in U.P.

Lucknow, (UNI) - More than half of the total number of marriages which took place in the eastern Indian State of Uttar Pradesh in the year 1971 were illegal.

A recent study by the Population Research Centre has revealed that 51.5 per cent of girls married that year had not attained the age of 15 years.

The seriousness of the problem of child marriage was brought out by the district level estimates and pattern of their variation.

The study, based on census data, showed that in 1971, the incidence of child marriage varied from 22 per cent in Dehra Dun to 80 per cent in Basti (in Western Uttar Pradesh).

In general, the districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bundel Khand region had the highest incidence of child marriages followed by the districts of central region. The western and hill districts had the lowest incidence.

The study showed that the incidence of child marriage varies inversely with the level of development.

There were marked regional and development level variations in the incidence of widowhood but the incidence of divorce did not follow a similar pattern, possibly because it was significantly influenced by socio-cultural conditions as well.

More powers to ministries

New Delhi, (UNI) - The Indian Government has delegated powers to administrative ministries to accord approval for foreign collaboration proposals on a selective basis with a view to streamlining and expediting the procedures.

An Industrial Ministry note outlines the type of cases and industries not on the illustrative banned list which will be eligible for such approvals.

The cases are defined on the basis that (a) there is no foreign equity participation in the proposal; (b) the applicant is not a company with existing foreign equity investment; (c) the items proposed to be manufactured is consistent with the priorities set out in the industrial policy statement.

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Monex data evaluation

New Delhi, (UNI) - About two hundred scientists from all over the country began evaluating the early results on the analysis of the data obtained during the International Monsoon Experiment (Monex) conducted in 1979.

During the three-day seminar, organised by the India Meteorological Department and the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, the scientists will try to find out why the 1979 monsoon was abnormal and why there was a large deficiency of rainfall over India.

The seminar was inaugurated by P K Das, Director General of Meteorology, who emphasised the need for using the unique and massive data obtained in the experiment for drawing meaningful and realistic inferences.

Mr. Das said after the launching of Indian national satellite next year, India would move into the age of space meteorology. The meteorologists and oceanographers should get ready to analyse the valuable data to be provided by the satellite.

No interference in Aligarh

New Delhi, (UNI) - India's Education Minister S.B. Chavan made it clear in the Upper House (Rajya Sabha) that the Central Government has no intention of interfering in the affairs of Aligarh Muslim University.

Despite persistent demands by Dr. Rafiq Zakaria and Opposition members during question time, Mr. Chavan said "the Government does not propose to interfere in this matter" since the University is an autonomous body.

If the Government were to intervene in the functioning of the AMU which has been the scene of violent incidents recently, then by implication, the Government would have to interfere in the affairs of other universities also, he said.

Dr. Rafiq Zakaria observed that the Government should not take shelter under the plea that the University is an autonomous body. He said the Government must act to clear the "mess" and go into causes which were forcing the University to close down from time to time.

INDIAN PUBLIC SECTOR UNITS FARED BADLY

New Delhi, (UNI) - India's public sector undertakings fared badly during 1979-80, according to the economic survey for 1980-81 presented to the Lok Sabha by Finance Minister R. Venkataraman.

The main reasons for this bad performance was cited as non-availability of power, steel, non-ferrous metals, inadequate transport and port facilities and labour troubles.

The output of several public sector units had, however, improved during the first nine months of 1980-81, particularly the production of minerals and metals, coal, medium and light engineering, transport equipment

Indira warns Muslims

New Delhi, (UNI) - Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has advised Muslims not to be carried away by false propaganda that only one section of society was suffering.

There were other sections also who faced similar problems and the propaganda was a conspiracy by those who did not want the good of the country. Such false propaganda weakened the whole nation and created impediments in the way of economic development.

Mrs. Gandhi was talking to a group of students on March 16 from Darul Uloom, an Islamic centre of higher studies of international repute in Deoband.

Mrs. Gandhi said the Government had been able to improve the economic condition of minorities and weaker sections to some extent and "much more is being planned."

Mrs Gandhi pointed out that though many Muslims had attained top positions in services and in other sectors, their number was comparatively small.

This was not a case of discrimination but because qualified candidates were not available in large number.

She called upon the Muslims to concentrate on education, especially in the field of science and technology, so that more Muslim candidates would be available for appointment in various spheres.

Mrs. Gandhi emphasised the need for maintaining peace so that all sections of society could progress together.

Weaker sections and minorities had to be helped so that the entire society moved forward. But assistance should not be on the basis of religion.

Mrs. Gandhi deplored disturbances in some parts of the country and said a few anti-socials exploited the situation for their benefit, but the community at large suffered.

Canada in Indian parliament

By George Mathew

New Delhi: Opposition members in Rajya Sabha, Hari Shankar Bhabhra and L.K. Advani, asked the government details of complaints of Indian settlers in the various provinces of Canada against discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste or sex.

The Minister for Law, Justice and Company Affairs, P.Shiv Shankar, told the house that the Government of India have no details of such complaints made by Indian Settlers in Canada since that was an internal matter for the Canadian authorities concerned.

Prostitution charge repeated

Bangalore, (UNI) Loneliness and the spectre of insecurity haunt devadasis shackled to the age-old system by superstition and fear of divine wrath.

While a majority of these women are anxious to break their bonds, they cannot for lack of altenative livelihood and proper social support, according to noted social worker Suniti Pungliya.

Under the "devadasi" system, unmarried girls are offered, often before they attain puberty, for service as temple dancers. This is done in fulfillment of a vow by the parents and for the prupose of warding off misfortune and calamity to the family. In many cases, the girls are led to a life of shame.

Mrs Pungliya, whose recent statement that about 5,000 to 6,000 women were committed to the Devadasi system every year in Karnataka raised a controversy, told UNI that these unfortunate women could be rehabilitated through education and provision of jobs.

The system began 2,000 years ago as a temple ritual and has now degenerated into "sexual exploitation of poor women, sanctioned by society and religion in a male-dominated society", she said.

Mrs. Pungliya said her study of the social problem in Belgaum, Bijaput, Gulbarga and Dharwad districts in Karnataka and Sholapur, Kolhapur and Sangli areas of Maharashtra showed that many of these girls were forced to take to prostitution.

A majority of the prostitutes in Bombay, Pune, Kolhapur were from this community and were leading a miserable life.

Narrating her meeting with six Devadasis in Kolhapur, she said they were scared of their future since on becoming old, they would have to return to their village and lead "the life of beggars".

The girls committed to the system are caught young at the age of five or six. Superstitious belief and fear of curse of goddess Yellamma of Soundatti in Belgaum District drives them to the "social evil".

Sixteen-year-old Swarna of Kolhapur was committed to the system following the death of a buffalo in her house. Another teenager was the victim of a vow taken by her parents to cure a relative of paralysis.

Mrs. Punghya said the initiation of girl into the system had now become more of an informal household affair. In olden days, they were committed as Devadasi to marry a god through ceremonies at Yellamma Temple. The initiation ceremony had become a house affair as the fee was now 25 to 30 dollars she said. An aged Devadasi transferred her title to young one found by her by just giving away a necklace "white beads".

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Phone: 235-2554

Second Class Mail, Registration Number: 1092"

EDITOR: Mrs. T.J. Samuel

REPRESENTATIVES:

TORONTO: Manjula Das (Parakot) 633-7723

NEW DELHI: GEORGE MATHEW

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VALUES OF LIFE

While officially opening the Indo-Canadian Community Centre, Ottawa Mayor Marion Dewar exhorted the Indo-Canadian youth to courageously uphold their culture and values. This advice is worth passing on to all Indo-Canadian youth in the country.

Many young men and women of Indian origin are becoming full-fledged members of Canadian society in their own right. Sometimes the younger generation is tempted to turn their back on the culture and values of their parents and their country. This is indeed unfortunate.

No one would say our youth should not acquaint themselves with Canadian culture and customs. That indeed is vital.

However, there is no need to reject everything Indian. On the contrary there are many facets of Indian culture (if zealously guarded) which can be of great assistance to the youth in their life in this country. The unity of the family and to a certain extent sacrificing of individual freedoms for the sake of the family, honouring the older generation, adoring the children, emphasis on hard work and discipline and some stress on saving and investment are some of the cultural values that would stand us (and our children) in good stead in a society where such values are continuously being eroded.

Indo-Canadian youth should make an earnest and early attempt to familiarise themselves with some of the important books that contain the fundamental elements of Indian culture. Only if they have strong roots in that culture, they will be able to assist the youth who often get into trouble by following the philosophy: "eat, drink and be merry, tomorrow you may die."

Many of our cultural organizations need a youth wing that caters to the task of helping the younger generation to understand, appreciate, uphold and propogate some of the finer elements of Indian culture.

Anti-Malayalee posters

In the Lok Sabha Prof. P.J. Kurian (Kerala) through a Calling Attention notice brought to the notice of the house the dangerous trend created by anti-Malayalee posters in Karnataka State.

He held out posters and hand bills circulated in the state which had set deadline for the Malayalees and Tamilians to quit the state. If they do not adhere to the deadline their ration, water, light would be cut besides being socially boycotted, the posters read.

Mr. Kurian said the situation was more dangerous since these posters are allegedly issued by the ruling Congress (I)'s youth wing with the connivance of the party in power in the state and the centre.

In this context he also referred to the 'foreigners' issue agitating the North Eastern States, the caste and class war in Gujarat and Rajasthan, the anti-Malayalee outranges in Bombay under the auspices of the Shiva Sena with the blessings of the Chief Minister of the State and the similar problems simmering in various states. The South was spared from such troubles in the past. But attempts are being made to set fire in the South also, Mr. Kurian alleged.

Replying to the debate the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Yogendra Makwana, denied that the posters were issued by the ruling party. It was the work of some miscreants who issued posters and handbills in the name of the youth wing of the Congress(I), he added.

The Minister assured the house the matter would be inquired into and necessary action taken.

Where time goes round and round

By Tyler Marshall

New Delhi - Time, which stops for no Western man, more often than not stands motionless in this most ancient and unhurried civilization.

To the vast majority of Hindus, the idea that time passes never to return, is an alien concept.

In a land whose people mark human existence in endless 4-billion-year cycles, and where the demands of agrarian life require only the barest routine, there is little incentive to value time materially. So there is little incentive to measure it.

English divides time into micro-seconds, but Hindu uses the word "kal" for tomorrow and yesterday. The words for "minute" and "second" in most of India's 15 official languages are either non-existent or are adaptations from English.

For example, in the Punjab, the words are "mint" and "scint."

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Much of Indian life, even in large cities, reflects a lack of awareness that time even exists.

New Delhi psychologist Sudhir Kakar, who has worked in Europe and the United States, equates the undeveloped Hindu sense of time with that of an infant.

"He lives without memories of what has gone before or expectation of what lies ahead, and time is thus motionless," he explained. Thus there is less of the driving, coercive equality of time for the Hindu than for a Westerner.

Lokish Chandra, a respected MP and authority on Indian culture summed up: "I'm going to be reincarnated thousands of times. If I don't get something done in this life, I have other opportunities."

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Indians often find it difficult to absorb the Western value of time. A taxi driver, for example, expresses genuine puzzlement when a passenger is angered at a 10-minute stop for gasoline.

India's bloated, lethargic bureaucracy survives in part because there is no correlation between time and money.

One Western resident here who recently spent eight hours at a post office picking up a package, inquired about the origin of the system that required such a lengthy procedure to obtain delivery of a small package.

"It was a British idea," came the explanation. "But we've refined it."

Residents in Goa recently expressed concern that a river bridge under construction linking the territory's airport with its capital would damage the quality of life by trimming the long wait for a ferry to a car ride of only a minute.

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Estimates of time lapses tend to be vague and uncertain. When an employee says his superior will return in two minutes, it means most likely within half an hour. Ten minutes usually signals an element of doubt, but probably within two hours. Estimates of more than one hour indicate that it is best to try tomorrow; tomorrow can mean "I don't know" or never.

For Hindus, religious concepts of reincarnation bend time into a repetitive circle, blurring past and future and obliterating any historical sense of chronology.

This contrasts with the linear view of history held in the West. Hindu paintings, for example, often depict Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi, whose lives were separated by 25 centuries, participating in the same scene.

Psychologist Kakar says this one-dimensional perception of time is often overlooked by social scientists attempting to gather case histories through reminiscences of Hindu peasants.

"Ostensibly chronological, factual personal accounts often include details from the lives of long-deceased but memorable relatives revered aloud by the family during the person's own youth," he explained.

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For the Hindu, time's value is strictly spiritual. For upper-cast Hindus, precision is required for calculation of horoscopes and from them the determination of auspicious or inauspicious periods.

Indeed, complicated Hindu horoscopes are meticulous about the exact time of birth. "One pal (approximately 20 seconds) difference in time of birth can mean significant differences in the astrological chart," said Chandra.

But words such as "pal" are rarely, if ever, applied to the passage of time in the temporal sense. Such measurement is deemed unnecessarily precise.

"Time is too auspicious to give it material value," said Chandra. "To do so would depreciate it."

[Toronto Star]

Population less than projected

New Delhi, (UNI) - Kerala and Madhya Pradesh figure among the few Indian States where the actual population has turned out to be lower than projected by the Indian Census Commission.

The differences are particularly marked in the case of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

For Kerala the projection was 25,960,000 but the provisional population turned out to be 25,403,000.

In the case of Madhya Pradesh the projection was put at 53,049,000 but the provisional count was 52,132,000.

All the States and Union Territories have registered an increase in population - but at different rates between 1971-81 as compared to the previous decade (1961-71).

It is only in Kerala, Orissa and Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu that the absolute population increase in the decade 1971-81 is lower than in the previous decade.

The decadal growth rates in these three States have been much lower than in those in other States.

While there is an absolute increase in most cases, it is to be noted that in quite a few States the percentage of growth rate in the decade 1971-81 has been lower than of 1961-71. The growth rate in 1971-81 has been higher than the corresponding rate in the decade 1961-71 only in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim and U.P., and in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Mizoram.

Incidentally, on the basis of the projections in Assam the decadal growth rate in 1971-81 is higher than that in 1961-71, while in the case of Jammu and Kashmir it is slightly less than that in 1961-71. In both these States census operations will be conducted when conditions permit.

The absolute increase during 1971-81 as compared to 1961-71 is particularly noticeable in the case of Bihar, Rajasthan and U.P.

UN lauds operation

Ahmedabad, (UNI) - A 10-man United Nations Inter-Agency Mission, led by Dr. Henry K. Jassiorowski, chancellor of Warsaw Agricultural University, which visited Gujarat and other states in India recently, has observed that Operation Flood, the world's biggest dairy development programme involving small-holders and landless rural milk producers, was a successful example of effective use of food aid and of technical aid for development, says a report in the Economic Times, an English daily.

Besides Gujarat, the UN review commission visited operation flood rural milk sheds in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal as well as Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Exporting of sports goods

New Delhi, (UNI) - Indian sports goods have registered a growing trend in the last few years with the West Asian, African and Latin American countries emerging as major markets for sports goods recently.

Europe has been the traditional importer of Indian sports goods. Other major markets are Australia, Canada and the United States. It is only recently that the Soviet Union procured sports goods worth 19 million dollars.

Ukranians an... Build...

By Dr. Gurbachan S. Paul

Address to the Edmonton Ukrainian & Professional Club

What we are trying to do today is to build bridges between your community and ours and in so doing to profit from your hindsight! You have entered the stage, and some of you have actually managed to steal the occasional show, while we hang around in the wings watching you make strides along with the lead players. We think back on the times when during pre-war period 140,000 of you emigrated to Canada, mostly to the Prairie Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Your ancestors were tough, strong-hearted men and women who had seen much beauty on the banks of the Cheremosh River, and had been subjected to political, religious and economic oppression. The harsh and rugged prairies, untrammelled by other than native Indian tribes, had to be harnessed by your ancestors to become highly productive agricultural lands. Life was hard, since every available pair of hands had to be used on the farm and there was little time for anything other than the weekly ritual of Sunday morning church service.

The second wave of Ukrainian immigration occurred between 1925-1930. During this time about 70,000 Ukrainians arrived in Canada. The main difference since this time was that many of them settled in urban centres instead of rural. Some aspects of life that had lain dormant in the face of the hard homesteading life of the first immigrants, began to stir in the relatively easier life in the cities. Questions of political, social and economic status began to be formulated. Comparisons began to be made with the Anglo Celtic society. By the time the third wave of Ukrainians arrived in the post-war period, a people distinguished from their forerunners by their widespread education and professionalism, the question of status began to be placed as a demand upon the citizens of the Anglo-Celtic majority.

In giving the above brief account of the Ukrainian migration to Canada, I was to create the context for today's discussion. I see our relationship i.e the Ukrainians and the East Indians, in the following scenario: you have been the torch-bearers and trail-blazers for the many different immigrant waves that have followed you. Each immigrant group including yours, had to start at the very bottom of the occupational ladder. You were "hewers of wood" and "carriers of water" before your exemplary progress through the ranks motivated others to move ahead towards greater "respectability".

In spite of some major strides made by your community, being Ukrainian-Canadian, says Roman Petryshyn, means an over representation in the less desirable

Ukranians and Indo-Canadians

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In spite of some major strides made by your community, being Ukrainian-Canadian, says Roman Petryshyn, means an over representation in the less desirable jobs in the society, i.e. those jobs requiring less education and less income. The same statement may be applied to East Indian Canadians.

Tracing the East Indian immigration to Canada, it is estimated that the first migrants arrived during the early part of the twentieth century, their total number close to 20,000 prior to the 1920's. These were Sikhs from northern India, with farming or rural backgrounds. They joined the lumbering, fruit-picking, railroad industries, and got into some farming work. For over twenty-five years from the 1920's to the later forties their migration was completely stopped. A few hundred a year were allowed to trickle in during the 1950's.

A second wave of East Indians started to come in during the early sixties. They were, for the most part, professional and highly trained people. They were allowed to enter because of the shortage of trained personnel in Canada and the lack of Western Europeans willing to migrate. Perhaps over 50,000 East Indians arrived in Canada during the decade of 1960-1970. A more diversified immigration took place during the seventies when, in addition to the typical inmigrants, East Indians from Africa, England and other parts of the world joined their compatriots. This third wave included many semi skilled or skilled people as well as entrepreneurs. At present, approximately a quarter million East Indians live in Canada; over a 100,000 in Ontario 70 to 80,000 in British Columbia, and the rest spread over the other parts of Canada.

The demographic differences between the Ukrainians and East Indians stated above, led to the divergence in their respective social development.

Consequences of Demographic Differences on Social Development

Demographically speaking, Ukrainians were able to own land and start homesteading, whereas East Indians were, generally, relegated to labouring jobs without owning the land upon which they worked. This, plus the fact that whereas both Ukrainians and East Indians were non-Anglo-Celtics, because of their physical attributes Ukrainians were easily assimilable; while East Indians were visibly different, hence non-assimilable. This led to the entirely different series of events following their respective settlement in Canada.

1. One important consequence of the demographic difference was that having had a history of political oppression, the early Ukrainian settlers developed a talent for surviving under hardships and organizing themselves to protect what was important for their survival. By the time the B & B Commission was formed, Ukrainians were organized enough to articulate their socio-cultural needs, and become the natural leaders of the movement. East Indians, on the other hand, had isolated themselves from the larger society because of the racial and social pressures that were exerted upon them until World War II.

2. The second consequence is a corollary to the first. Having been able to organize themselves relatively better than some other ethnic communities, allowed the Ukrainians to gain an entry into the political arena, and thereby, have a voice in the decision making process. On both of these counts, the East Indians lagged behind especially during the early part of their immigration to Canada.

3. One important result of their organizational maturity was the Ukrainians' ability to separate religion from all other social institutions. Generally speaking, in the case of most immigrant groups, religion tends to pervade every other social institution. As a result, there is a general slowdown in economic, social, political and familial progress. By separating and compartmentalizing religion, Ukrainians were better able to move ahead in other spheres. East Indian institutions are still, for the most part, religion dominated. As a consequence of this situation the Indo-Canadians are still struggling to isolate themselves from the narrow religious constraints to develop a broader outlook towards Canadian society.

4. Ukrainian socio-cultural and artistic contributions have now become not only acceptable but in some cases fashionable in the larger society. This is due to the elevation of the economic and political status of Ukrainians. It is not unusual for the culture of any ethnic group to acquire a "fashionable" status, contingent upon the economic progress of the countries of their forefathers and their collective economic position in their adopted country. The Indo-Canadian society is beginning to reach the economic respectability stage only recently and has a good way to go before its cultural and artistic traditions become acceptable to the larger society.

To be continued next issue

Population doubles

New Delhi, (UNI) - India's population at the turn of the century may be around 950 million if fertility declines at the rate currently envisaged.

Otherwise it will be much more, according to census authorities. They would not, however, hazard a guess at this stage as to when the country would cross 1000 million mark.

According to the census report, the population has virtually doubled to 683 million since Independence.

The following are the other provisional findings of the 1981 census:

-- life expectancy in India has gone up to 54 years in the case of males and 53 years in the case of females as compared to 46 and 44 years, respectively, in 1971.

-- death rate has come down to 14.8 per thousand population against 19 per thousand noticed in the 1961-71 decade.

-- density of population in the country has risen to 221 persons per sq. km. as against 177 at the 1971 census.

-- the latest count reveals that India is the second largest populated country in the world accounting for 15.53 per cent of the estimated world population of 3,721, million. But India accounts for only 2.4 per cent of the total world area. China is on the top with 957 million people.

There are now 221 persons for every square kilometer of India. The population density has increased from 177 per square kilometer in 1971.

The density is highest in the Union territory of Delhi with 4,178 persons per square kilometer. Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest density of seven per square kilometer.

Among the states, Kerala has the highest density of 654, followed by West Bengal with 614. Sikkim is the most sparsely populated state with a density of 44.

India has the seventh largest land mass in the world with an area of 32,87,782 square kilometers.

Sikkim has added 7,299 square kilometers of territory since the last census.

With 9,165,650 persons Calcutta is the most thickly populated city in the country, according to the 1981 census figures.

Greater Bombay comes next with 8,202,759, followed by Delhi with 5,227,730 and Madras 4,276,635.

Men outnumber women in all the 12 cities, where the population is above one million.

In all four metropolitan cities, the literacy percentage was above 60 per cent with Greater Bombay at the top with 68.16 per cent. Sex-wise also Bombay accounts for more literates -- males 74.48 per cent and females 60.58.

Bangalore, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad have each a population exceeding two million. Kanpur, Pune, Nagpur, Lucknow and Jaipur are the other urban agglomerates each with a population exceeding one million. These are the 12 giant cities of India.

Kerala continues to be the most literate state in the whole country with the literacy rate of 69.17 per cent.

The next seven places are taken by Union territories with Chandigarh reporting 64.68 per cent rate, Delhi 61.06 per cent, Mizoram 59.50, Goa 55.86, Lakshadweep 54.72, Pondicherry 54.23, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands 51.27 per cent.

The literacy percentage has increased in all the states and Union territories since the last census.

For the country as a whole the literacy has been estimated at 36.17 per cent compared to 29.45 in 1971 and 24.02 per cent in 1961.

The number of English newspapers increased to 3,085 from 2,892. Though the total circulation of English newspapers increased by 81,000 copies in 1978, they lost their lead to Hindi newspapers.

The largest number of daily newspapers were published in Hindi - 294 - followed by Urdu and Marathi with 102 and 102 respectively. However, in individual circulation English dailies were ahead of Hindi dailies.

The Ananda Bazar Patrika, a Bengali daily from Calcutta, continued to be the largest circulated single edition daily in the country in 1978 with a circulation of 376,464 copies. Among multi-edition dailies, the Indian Express with ten editions having a combined circulation of 523,158 continued to occupy the first place.

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi, the four metropolitan cities of the country, shared 30.8 per cent of the entire press in India. In circulation the share of the newspapers published from the metropolitan cities was more significant. Over 49 per cent of the total circulation achieved by the Indian Press in 1978 belonged to them.

There were 24 newspapers which were being published for more than 100 years. Among them five were dailies. Launched in 1822, Bombay Samachar, a Gujarati Daily published from Bombay is the oldest existing newspaper in the country.

Newspaper circulation is up

New Delhi, (UNI) - The circulation of Indian newspapers crossed the 40-million mark for the first time in 1978. The total circulation was estimated at 40,850,000 copies in 1978 as compared to 37,437,000 copies in 1977 - an increase of 9.1 per cent.

"Press in India 1979" which was laid on the table of the Rajya Sabha (Upper House of the Indian Parliament) says with 15,814 newspapers published in 75 different langauges -- Indian and foreign -- the Press in India continued its steady growth in 1978.

During 1978 as many as 1,254 new newspapers commenced publication as compared to 1977. The number of newspapers had gone up from 14,551 to 15,814 recording an increase of nearly 9 per cent.

Out of 15,814 newspapers in the country, 992 were Dailies, 81 tri/bi-Weeklies, 4,654 Weeklies and 5,739 Monthlies.

For the first time, Hindi newspapers took the lead over English newspapers in circulation. Hindi language newspapers already have the lead in number. The number of Hindi newspapers increased from 3,756 in 1977 to 4,196 in 1978. Their circulation increased to 9,706,000 copies in 1978 from 8,679,000 copies in 1977, registering a growth of 11.8 per cent.

Nirvana, an ideal state of mind

Dr. S.S. Sodhi, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

Nirvana may be defined as an event and a process leading to the destruction of obsessions in human beings. It is the highest insight attained by the Citta-the functional empirical self, the organizing factor of personality, which produces the continuity in the endless succession of thought processes.

An individual who attains Nirvana becomes Arahant. He is the end product of human evolution. Arhant after breaking the fetters of becoming wins freedom by perfect knowledge. It is a state of internal freedom, where all dependence, insecurity and defences disappear. Ethical behaviour in Arhant becomes second nature, and his attitude towards humanity is of friendliness, acceptance and humility.

In this state of mind the sensory processes no longer lead to emotions and needs. As there are no perceived needs, no karmic accumulations take place. Citta attains stability and freedom and becomes a meta-physical construct transcending space, time and causality. In short, it is an all-knowingness state of perceived void and unconditioned freedom. In this state, all appetites are stilled. Nirvana is the summum bonum of Indian Psychology.

Nirvana as an ideal state of mind, has been talked about by the humanistic-existential psychologists (Rollo May, Carl Rogers, Perls, Allen Watts, Huxley) as either a "higher-level unity" or an underlying unity of the ego, body, mind and emotions. It is felt that at the "higher-level unity state" the following things happen.

1. Organismic sensing or experiencing is more than the heightened sensory awareness of internal bodily states. It is the integration of this awareness with awareness of those functions represented by the neocortex.
2. Integration of the psychic with the somatic realm of the being takes place to produce the underlying unity.
3. The centaur or body-mind integration tends to move to still a higher stage of evolution. But to get to this new stage one must accept the death of the ego.
4. Perceived death of the ego entails a new separation anxiety: **the anxiety of letting go of the ego.** It is assumed that the ego's task is done. It has to go so as to make room for the super-consciousness. One is still allowed to possess an ego but one's identity is no longer exclusively bound to it.

In other words, self to reach the Nirvanic stage of Citta has to learn to sustain egoic separation anxiety. Only then it can differentiate from the ego, transcend it, and integrate it into trans personal structures. Trans-personal structures enable the Arhant to become trans-verbal and trans-cultural.

Arhant's extra-egoic and extra-sensory cognitive style takes him to a super-sensory centauric stage where he gets motivated by para-normal and para-psychological powers called Siddhis. He becomes a higher archetypal form of his own being and operates at a cosmocentric, trans-cultural and trans-religious level.

Fighting protectionism

New Delhi, (UNI) - India's Commerce Minister, Pranab Mukherjee, asked the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to give greater support to the efforts of developing countries to fight the protectionist tendencies of developed nations.

Speaking at the 37th session of ESCAP at Bangkok, Mr. Mukherjee said protectionist measures in developed countries were getting intensified against developing countries, which would have to fight these tendencies.

Stressing that textile exports were of considerable importance to the developing countries of this region, Mr. Mukherjee hoped that ESCAP would extend necessary help in strengthening their bargaining capabilities in the forthcoming negotiations in multi-fibre arrangement.

Mr. Mukherjee said there had been a steady deterioration in the economic condition in the world over the past decade. The world economic outlook for 1981 appeared bleak. Economic activity had slowed down, unemployment had increased and the problem of intractable inflation continued.

Demonstration by youth

Bombay, (UNI) - The three-day Pune-Bombay bicycle ride of jobless youths organised by the Indian Youth Congress (Urs faction) to focus attention on unemployment, ended with the party leaders giving a call for "relentless battle" to change the present education system.

The cyclists, led by former Maharashtra Chief Minister and State Congress (U) chief Sharad Pawar and party's all-India general secretary Ambika Soni, were given an enthusiastic reception as they proceeded towards the Council Hall, venue of the State Legislature's budget session, through the main thoroughfares of the city.

The ride converged into a public meeting some distance away from the Council Hall where the cyclists were addressed by several leaders, including Congress (U) president Devaraj Urs, Mr. Pawar and Mrs Soni.

Hundreds of curious onlookers lined the roads and women sitting in a truck showered flowers on the slogan-chanting youths as they went their way from Shivaji Park in north Bombay, where they arrived last night covering over 150 km.

Choosing a lawyer

By Jay Chauhan, LL.B.

If you live in Canada, there is a good chance that sometime in your life you will need a lawyer. When the time comes to choose a lawyer, how do you choose one? A significant proportion of Canadians and people of Indian ancestry living in Canada do not go to a lawyer when they should. About 60 per cent of Canadians rarely or never see a lawyer in their lifetime. This results in important legal rights of the person being lost or jeopardized.

Except for business persons who tend to consult lawyers frequently, most other people go to a lawyer only when they are buying a house or preparing a will or facing a traffic charge. With such minimal exposure to lawyers, most people do not know how to choose one when the time comes. The problem is more compounded by the fact that lawyers, until recently in Ontario, have not been categorized as specialists in certain areas as doctors have been.

For people of Indian ancestry coming from West Indies, East Africa and India and other parts of the world, the problem is even more difficult when it comes to choosing a lawyer as in most countries where they come from, the lawyers are rarely consulted, except when a matter comes up for trial. Accordingly, a very high percentage of lawyers in those countries are trial lawyers. The situation in Canada is considerably different in that a majority of the lawyers are practising what I call preventive law outside of the court room. In Canada, like the United States, lawyers are consulted most frequently and the general public is much more aware of the legal rights. They also have their friends, relatives and contacts who have had dealings with lawyers who can be approached when the time comes.

In my view many persons of Indian origin also have a negative attitude to law or the legal system, and very often under estimate, the effectiveness of the legal system of Canada. This can result in difficult problems. When the matter does reach a point of litigation, there is a tendency to avoid the legal system because of the fright, and lack of knowledge, lack of faith and the inability to see the legal system in perspective.

Adapting to a new country also means adapting to its legal system. The law in Canada plays a much more important part than social sanctions which are important in the countries back at home. In the Indian culture we trust others implicitly and such trust can result in a tragedy where money passes hand without an agreement. Between relatives it is common to exchange money without any record whatsoever. This can cause difficult tax problems or even make recovery of the money difficult should the relatives fall apart. The rights of women are particularly prejudiced as they tend to leave the complexities of law and such decision making matters to the husband.

It is important in these circumstances to choose your lawyer carefully as you may be establishing a long term relationship with him. First quality you should look for in a lawyer is competence. One would imagine that after about eight years of university education, which is required for a lawyer in Ontario to become a lawyer, that he would be competent. The standards expected to pass the examinations by the Law Society of Upper Canada are one of the highest in the world. Nevertheless, practising the profession is not the same as passing the examinations. Further, there are many characteristics of the personality of the lawyer which may be quite significant in the performance of the task he undertakes. The performance between two equally qualified lawyers can be quite remarkably different. The legal rights that a lawyer is achieving for you in a matter is not as tangible as treatment by a doctor. Accordingly, the performance of a lawyer is not as easily judged as that of a doctor. There is a tremendous variation of laws in Canada between the last two decades and it is difficult for lawyers to be efficient in every area of the law.

The Ontario Law Society now permits lawyers to become specialized and indicate their speciality in their business cards, letter heads and in the yellow pages. The categories of specialization that affect most people are real estate, business law, immigration, estates and criminal law. These can now be found in the yellow pages. The Ontario system has not yet been fully developed.

The best way to choose a lawyer is from obtaining a recommendation from friends, relatives and other acquaintances. It is good to know the lawyer's attitudes and approach even before you have the first interview with him. If you found the name from the yellow pages and do not have any acquaintances you should ask the Law Society of Upper Canada, at Osgoode Hall, telephone number 362-5811 and check the lawyer's background in terms of the year of his graduation and other relevant details. When you are buying a house you should not rely on the agent to give you a recommendation. The agent represents the vendor and his interest in selling the property. Your interest as a buyer lies in having independent legal advice of a party not associated with the vendor's interest.

One should always avoid what is called conflict of interest. This means that if you are dealing with another party in an agreement or any other matter, and your interest and legal rights are different than the other party, you should seek a different lawyer. A lawyer cannot protect the interest of both parties whose interests are divergent. This is a commonly made mistake and it is made because the parties wish to save the legal costs of having two lawyers. It is common sense that if a lawyer attempts to protect the interest of one party it can lead to the prejudice of another party whose interest is different. For example on the buying and selling of a house one should not have the same lawyer.

Before a lawyer undertakes your tasks, it is desirable to discuss the legal fees with him. Many lawyers will be willing to have the first interview at a modest fee of between $15.00 and $30.00. The Law Society carries a list of the lawyers who are willing to see a client for the first interview at a nominal fee of about $15.00 for the first half hour. You could be compromising substantially in your legal interest if your sole criteria of choosing the lawyer is the amount of fee that he charges. In real estate matters it has become common place to choose a lawyer by the amount of fee he quotes. This in my view has led to many problems of performance by the lawyers in that area of work. To get the client in, the lawyer will charge a low fee and then will delegate the task to a secretary, as it is not worth his while to spend sufficient time for the fee he quoted. The negligence cases in real estate have increased considerably. Proving negligence against the lawyer is not a simple task. An action has to be brought and the cost of the action, the waiting time of the court and the emotional strain can be exhausting. Most lawyers in Ontario, according to a recent survey conducted, charge between $50.00 per hour for a lawyer just starting to $100.00 or more for a lawyer with twenty years of experience. The high cost of legal service results partly from the heavy overhead costs that lawyers must carry to conduct an office and more than 50 per cent of the costs are spent on such overhead costs.

Exports to Venezuela

New Delhi, (UNI) - A delegation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has offered to export to Venezuela tea, automotive components and accessories and other industrial products at competitive prices, according to FICCI sources here.

At a meeting with the Venezuelan Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Caracas yesterday, FICCI delegation leader K.N. Modi said at present Venezuela was importing these items from the United States, Britain and other West European countries including the USSR. India could offer the same on better terms.

He said these exports would help India enhance its imports from Venezuela. Mr. Modi said apart from petroleum and petroleum products India needed precious and semi precious metals which Venezuela was exporting.

FILMS

JWALAMUKHI

Directed by Prakash Mehra
Produced by Baboo Mehra

When two films are being made on the same story, with a few changes here and there, it is a race between two producers. Whoever is able to complete and release the film first has the advantage to reap the box-office bonanza. The late-comer is, in almost all cases, the loser. **Jwalamukhi** is in that sense the loser to **Jyoti Bane Jwala**, which was released last year.

Both the films have the same storyline, even some stars - Waheeda Rehman, Kadar Khan, Vinod Mehra - are common to them. They are big-budget, multi-starrers, and were started at the same time, and possibly the producer of each knew what the other was doing.

There have been cases when rival producers have gone to the Producers' council for adjudication to have a rival's film abandoned on the ground that they were the first to announce and start a film on a certain storyline. That has not happened in this case. The story goes that Prakash Mehra was so sure of **Jwalamukhi's** superiority over **Jyoti Bane Jwala** that he welcomed the rivalry.

But **Jwalamukhi** does not have the grip and engaging quality of **Jyoti Bane Jwala**, though technically both films are A-class.

The film's story revolves round an unwed mother (Waheeda Rehman, in both cases) whose child is abandoned, without her knowledge, is picked up by a rich business magnate and brought up as his own. The woman marries another man, has a son who becomes a naval officer (police officer in **Jyoti Bane Jwala**). The killer of her lover, through whom she conceived before her marriage, is a top smuggler who finds that the upright naval/police officer is a hurdle in his smuggling activities. The smuggler after some initial successes meets his end at the hands of the two brothers who come to know of each other's identity in the finale. In **Jwalamukhi** the business magnate's son dies by the smuggler's bullet, and in **Jyoti Bane Jwala** he is apprehended and jailed for taking the law in his own hands.

But for one extra character - that of Daku Amjad Khan - the dramatis personae are common to both the films and their development almost similar. Waheeda Rehman (unwed mother, and later wife), Vinod Mehra (naval/police officer, the legitimate son) and Kadar Khan (the smuggler). Shatrughan Sinha takes up the place of Jeetendra in **Jyoti Bane Jwala**. Pran enacts the role of the business magnate, who adopts the illegitimate boy and brings him up as his son, played by Satyen Kapoo in **Jyoti Bane Jwala**. The two girls in **Jyoti Bane Jwala** were Moushami Chatterji and Sarika (both adept at picking pockets), in **Jwalamukhi** they are Reena Roy and Shabana Azmi with somewhat different character traits. To balance the

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Both the films are competent professional productions but the veterans in **Jwalamukhi** give a better account of themselves. The duo team of girl pick-pockets in **Jyoti Bane Jwala** endeared us with their pranks. Shabana Azmi tries to be different from her screen image - that of a serious thespian. Her attempts to imitate Rekha do not always succeed.

Shatrughan Sinha plays himself to the hilt. Vinod Mehra feels shy to change his style. If one has seen him in one film, one has seen him in all films even when he plays different roles. Reena Roy is a better actress than Moushami but the former is not half as good as she was in **Aasha**.

The titles of these films are derived from Waheeda Rehman, when she moans, **Mere man main Jwalamukhi bhadak raha hai** and Jeetendra, when he challenges the tormentor of his mother (Waheeda Rehman) and tells him **jab jyoti bane jwala**, respectively.

Prakash Mehra, the hit film-maker (the last one **Muqqadar Ka Sikandar**), must have known by now that one cannot know in advance what the response of the audience is likely to be. A film is often seen and evaluated on its merits, and not necessarily by the criterion of who directed and produced it, or who starred in it.

DARSHAK

KKK

You must be aware that Ku Klux Klan have been preaching racial discrimination throughout the country and as of late there have been some unfortunate incidents in provinces of British Columbia and others affecting our community members. It has been recognized by the Government and the public in general that their activities are likely to disturb the peace and tranquility of the country.

Section 281.2, sub-section 1 of the Canadian Criminal Code clearly makes it a criminal offence to incite "hatred against any group, distinguished by colour, race, religion or ethnic origin." You are advised to report cases of KKK activities to the appropriate local authorities and also inform the NACOI Local Chapter in your area for further action in the matter. The National Secretariat may also kindly be advised

Mazlin Darsi
Executive Director
National Association of Canadians of Origins in India

Satyajit Ray and films

By Joseph Hurley

Bombay movie moguls offer Indian audiences an unending string of madcap comedies, hit musicals, and complicated soap operas. Meanwhile, Satyajit Ray wrestles with his private visions.

One afternoon this past fall, a beloved former Indian film star rose from her seat in New Delhi's Parliament and denounced the films of the man the world considers her country's greatest creative cinema artist.

The speaker wasd Mrs. Nargis Dutt, now a Member of Parliament and the wife of actor-producer-director Sunil Dutt.

The object of her disapproval was Satyajit Ray, director (and very frequently author, composer and designer as well) of a string of films which have literally put India on the map as a serious movie-making country.

From the moment when Ray's first film, **Pather Panchali** ("The Song of the Little Road"), was released in New York City in late September of 1958, Ray was recognized as a filmmaker of the first order. But his talents were wasted on Mrs. Dutt, known in the days of her immense popularity simply as Nargis, and thought to be the Indian equivalent of Hollywood's "perfect wife," Myrna Loy. Ray's films, she angrily declared, were decadent and unrepresentative of Indian life.

The phenomenon of an artist being publicly damned or praised in the record of a government body is by no means unique to India. Movie-going Americans might remember the "patriotism" of John Wayne being lauded in the annals of the American Congress and the "sinning" Ingrid Bergman suffering chastisement before the same august body. In 1952, the U.S. State Department's decision to send to Russia an enthusiastically received revival of George Gershwin's folk opera, **Porgy And Bess**, was raked over the congressional coals for almost precisely the same reasons as those for which Nargis Dutt so vehemently disapproved of Satyajit Ray.

Nargis Dutt's quarrel with Satyajit Ray demonstrates the extraordinarily schizoid nature of the Indian movie industry which produces everything from Bombay's flamboyant musicals to Ray's artistic masterpieces.

In 1979, India produced more than 700 feature films, more than half of them in color, in 16 languages. Moviemaking ranks as the tenth largest Indian industry, involving investment of more than $225 million annually. Ten million Indians per day go to the movies, estimates indicate.

Ray's films, with one exception, have been made in the Bengali language, the primary tongue of his state, Bengal, and its largest city, Calcutta. The world in which Nargis worked centers in Bombay and has as its language Hindi, which is spoken in five states and widely understood elsewhere.

The movers and shakers in the Bombay cinema world like to think of themselves as dominant. They consider their product "Indian movies," rather than merely Hindi movies.

Truth to tell, Bombay has, year in and year out, produced a vastly greater number of movies than any of the competing regional film industries and, thanks largely to a sophisticated and well-oiled system of distribution, managed to get them seen over a larger area of the globe. Their success in New York is illustrative.

The Bombay industry has, except for one Spanish-language house on Seventh Avenue, been the only national cinema to make a go of a centrally located Manhattan theater dedicated exclusively to its movies.

One of Japan's two largest movie studios, Toho, tried a few years ago to establish an exclusively Japanese motion picture showcase in the city, taking a lease on a small legitimate house, the Bijou on West 45th Street in the heart of the theater district, but the experiment lasted only a couple of seasons. Two movie houses in New York's Chinatown provide outlets for movies made by Hong Kong's rapacious movie industry, but their location could never be called central.

How, then, have the Indians managed to successfully operate the Bombay Cinema Manhattan on West 57th Street, less than a block off Broadway, as well as a second theater, the Bombay Queens, in that borough of the city?

Part of the answer must lie in the effective far-reaching distribution system of the cinema of which Nargis was once a ranking star. The movies churned out at such a furious rate by the Bombay companies are seen throughout the Fiji Islands, in Jamaica and the West Indies, in London and Liverpool, all over Africa, particularly in Kenya and other countries of the Eastern Coastal regions - in short, they're readily available wherever in the world peoples from the Indian subcontinent have migrated in anticipation of a better life and possible escape from the overcrowdedness and other hardships of their origins. New York's Indian community offers Bombay an appreciative market.

New York's two Bombay Cinemas feature slightly different types of movies, though some of the same titles do turn up in both houses. Movies made in Bombay are, to put it very mildly, escapist in nature, compounded of a number of formulaic "success elements," strung together in a juxtaposition guaranteed to prove unnerving to serious critics of film, but not in the least bothersome to the mass audience the movies, sometimes jocosely tagged "curry Westerns," are made for.

In Manhattan, according to the cinema's management, the audience is drawn largely from Indians who have come to the city as casual labor, working in restaurants, stores and Indian import companies. Generally young, they seem to prefer action films. **Apna Khoon** ("Our Blood") typifies this genre. It features one of the Hindi cinema's reigning male stars, Shashi Kapoor, and no less than three leading ladies who started their careers as specialty dancers in the musical numbers which seem always to be larded through even the most incongruous of Bombay movies.

As for the audience at the Bombay Cinema Queens, they lean toward what the distribution people call "social dramas." These are actually tear-jerkers of a towering shamelessness, very often featuring children who are blinded or crippled or both, but who are unfailingly cured just before the very nearly three hours of garishly tinted films have run their course.

The Queens audience consists primarily of Indians from the professional classes - doctors, lawyers, and sometimes the owners of the shops and restaurants in which so many members of the Bombay Manhattan's audience labor.

At their hearts, those emotion-drenched family soapers featured in Queens aren't so very different from the action films favored by Manhattan's youthful, often predominantly male audiences. The same surefire, crowd-pleasing increments are present. Action sequences, often haphazardly shot and obviously dependent upon Hong Kong's kung fu movies for their inspiration, jostle domestic scenes wallowing in self-sacrifice and noble suffering. Bursts of unabashedly low comedy come cheek-by-jowl with the ubiquitous musical numbers which are really the backbone of Bombay movies, particularly since the emergence of the Indian scene of the long-playing soundtrack disc.

No matter where they are, or what they are doing Kapoor, or Simi Garewal, or Zeenat Aman, or any of the other reigning Hindi stars may burst spontaneously into song, darting in and out among the trees in a forest grove, or chasing one or another love object through an open meadow to the strains of an unseen orchestra.

To be continued - Reprinted from Perspective]

VEDIC ARYAN CULTURAL SOCIETY

Vedic Aryan Cultural Society of Toronto is organizing a lecture on **"Stress: How To Cope With it Without Medication"** at **W.A. Porter Collegiate, 40 Fairfax Crescent, Scarborough** on **Saturday, April 25th at 4.00 p.m.**

The speaker is Dr. V.B. Bhardwaj, M.D., D.C.H., F.R.C.P., F.I.C.P., who is a Professor and Associate Chairman, Department of Family Medicine, State University of New York at Buffalo.

All are welcome.

For further information, please call Amar Erry at (416) 291-1949.

Neglect of state charged

Kottayam, (UNI) - The Kerala Chief Minister, E.K. Nayanar, has alleged that the State has been deprived of its due financial allocation in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85) outlay.

Speaking at a function here on March 17, Mr. Nayanar said the Central Government by computing the per capita income of the state on the basis of remittances from Keralites working abroad has done a "gross injustice" to Kerala. Mr. Nayanar said the per capita income had been wrongly computed because in spite of the remittances Kerala remained backward.

Mr. Nayanar while calling for delegation of more powers to states for successful implementation of Plan schemes asked for active participation of local bodies also. The states and the local bodies should be involved right from Plan discussions and allocation of resources, Mr. Nayanar said.

Mr. Nayanar said schemes were always imposed from the top without the involvement of the implementing agencies. Also, no principle was being followed in the allocation of resources.

Mr. Nayanar regretted that Kerala was neglected in the allocation of new railway lines during the Sixth Plan. The State had received a paltry sum for the survey of the Alleppykayamkulam line. The Kuttipuram-Guruvayur line was still on paper, Mr. Nayanar said.

Gulf response

New Delhi, (UNI) - The fourth Indian Engineering Trade Fair held on Pragati Maidan in New Delhi has generated business enquiries from Gulf countries worth Rs 44.82 million.

The 18-day fair, which concluded here, was organised by the Association of Indian Engineering Industry (AIEI) to project the theme that "India had first-hand experience in solving the industrial problems of the developing countries

FIA president elected

Sureshwar Prasad Singh was elected president of Federation of Indian Associations (FIA) for the interim term in a semi-annual general meeting held recently at the Shalimar restaurant in New York city. The election became necessary by the vacating of the post by Thomas Abraham who will be leaving New York shortly to take up residence in Colorado.

In his successful position as President, Mr. Abraham has relentlessly served the Asian Indian community for the last five years. He is the current President of the newly created national council for Asian Indians. Mr. Singh succeeds to the presidency after many years of his dedicated service to the FIA in other capacities, that include secretary and vice president for the organization.

New elections will be held for various offices of FIA in May, 1981.

Urging Belgium

New Delhi,(UNI)- "Kalpavriksh" the Indian environmental action group, has urged the Belgian Government to ratify the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species(CITES) to prevent the slaughter and exploitation of rare and endangered animals.

In a letter handed over to the emissary of the Belgian Foreign Minister attending the CITES the action group said it took eight years for Belgium to decide to become party to CITES.

"We are worried that it may take long for your government to ratify the CITES. We therefore urge your parliament to ratify the CITES without any reservations and delay, the action group said.

The action group welcomed the Belgian Government's decision to become a party to the CITES. The group expressed concern over the trade carried on in that country in Indian endangered and protected species of animals and birds.

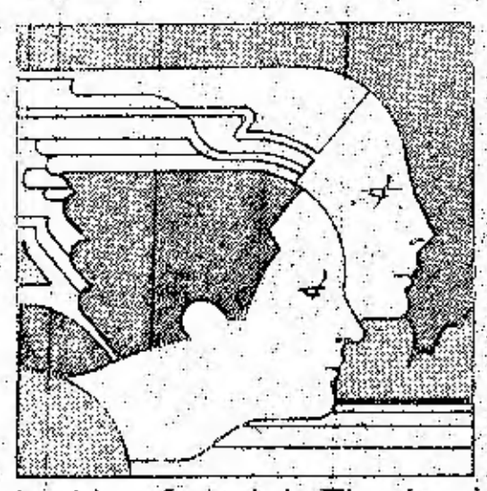
Central aid declined

Kotayam,(UNI) - A planning and development seminar held here has expressed concern for the declinging Central assistance to Kerala.

The summary of the observations made by the seminar held under the auspices of the Indian Institute for Regional Development Studies pointed out that Central assistance to Kerala had declined from 6.8 per cent in the early sixties to 2.8 per cent in the Sixth Plan. This, it said would adversely affect the development of the State.

The Seminar opposed the Planning Commission's decision not to include some of the welfare measures of the State Government for the benefit of youths, agricultural workers and fishermen in the plan outlay. The continuance of these measures was inevitable under the existing circumstances, it stated.

What Every Student Needs To Find A Job This Summer



It takes more than a simple desire to work and a little good luck to find a job. It takes organization, determination and a willingness to try a variety of options.

That's why the Ontario Youth Secretariat has written a special handbook called "The Edge."

"The Edge" gives a systematic and positive plan of action for finding work and then making the most of it. It also gives guidelines on how to create a job by turning personal talents into a small enterprise.

"The Edge" is an essential primer for any young person looking for a job. That's why we're making it available free at high schools, college and university placement centres and libraries.

Or you can write to us, Ontario Youth Secretariat, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1Z1.

We'll make sure you get "The Edge."

ONTARIO YOUTH SECRETARIAT

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Ontario

Margaret Birch,
Provincial Secretary
for Social Development
William Davis, Premier

Arms sal

By Stuart Auerbach

New Delhi, March 28 - India is mounting a major diplomatic campaign to persuade the Reagan administration to abandon plans to make Pakistan a front-line state against Soviet advances in the Persian Gulf by selling it arms.

In a series of meetings here with Western ambassadors whose governments are believed to have influence on Washington, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government has argued that large-scale U.S. weapons sales to Pakistan would destabilize the region, force India into an arms race and drive it close to its major arms supplier, the Soviet Union.

The Indians maintain that arms sold to Pakistan as a counter to Soviet expansion have twice ended up used against this country.

Furthermore, Indian diplomats have insisted that revitalizing the formerly close defence links between Washington and Islamabad will serve primarily to maintain President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq in power and once more place the United States in the position of supporting an unpopular military government.

Besides making those points to some of America's closest allies, Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao called in U.S. charge d'affaires Archer Blood this week to express India's strong objections to a heavy rearming of Pakistan.

India's ambassador to Washington, K.R. Narayanan has been instructed to press that point during his initial meeting with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., and a senior Indian Foreign Ministry official, Eric Gonsalves, is planning to go to Washington in early April to buttress New Delhi's arguments.

There is no indication that the Reagan administration is paying any heed to the Indian concerns. According to diplomatic sources, both New Delhi and Islamabad have been informed that Washington has decided not to allow Indian objections to determine the amount of arms it will sell Pakistan and the terms of the sale.

"In our view a secure and confident Pakistan will contribute to the overall security of the subcontinent," said acting State Department spokesman William Dyess yesterday.

The aid package is expected to total $1 billion over two years, or more than twice last year's Carter administration offer of $400 million that Zia rejected as "peanuts."

But the Pakistanis once more appear to be backing off from the enlarged U.S. offer. Shahi, in an interview with the Washington Post last Saturday, said Pakistan wants economic aid and the right to buy U.S. arms at cut rates, but no direct military assistance to protect its position in the nonaligned world and avoid being labeled a tool of the United States.

Haig acknowledged yesterday that Pakistan has taken

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Haig acknowledged yesterday that Pakistan has taken "a more reserved attitude" since its initial favorable reaction to the American aid proposal. Shahi has been invited to Washington to continue the talks after U.S. Ambassador Arthur W. Hummell Jr. presented the American position in two meetings with Zia.

One point of contention may be the offer of President Reagan and Defence Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to consider supplying arms to Afghan rebels, many of whose organizations have headquarters in Pakistan's border city of Peshawar.

Zia yesterday told British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, presently visiting Islamabad, that Pakistan must be made militarily strong before it can consider funnelling arms to Afghan rebels because of the strong likelihood of a sharp reaction from Moscow.

In New Delhi, meanwhile, the Indian Parliament has held three days of debate on the question of U.S. arms to Pakistan with politicians from all parties accusing the Reagan administration of returning to the cold war policies of John Foster Dulles.

Editorial comment against the United States has also been sharp, and some Indians have coupled Washington's refusal to consider India's view on rearming Pakistan with the Reagan administration's proposed $85 million slash in Carter's original request for economic aid to India.

Nonetheless, the Gandhi government's public response to plans to arm Pakistan and cut aid to India have been muted, especially when compared with the strident reaction to last year's Carter offer to supply weapons to Pakistan.

Some Western diplomats here, however, speculated that the Indians may fear that an extremely negative reaction would provoke the Reagan administration into a decidely anti-Indian posture.

Gandhi was reported here to be trying to steer a middle course between expressing India's total opposition to arming Pakistan while seeking better relations with Washington despite the strong differences between the two countries.

[The Washington Post]

Antony's survey

Quilon, (UNI) - The biggest challenge to the Left Democratic Front (LDF) Government in Kerala is posed by the rank and file of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) who cannot yet imbibe the spirit of a Left Democratic Front, according to Kerala Pradesh Congress (U) President A.K. Antony.

In an interview with a Youth Congress Fortnightly, he said the Congress(U) would not, under any circumstances, do anything harmful to the LDF.

Mr. Antony felt that the LDF Government should evolve programmes aimed at doing good to the common man without bothering much about day-to-day problems.

Mr. Antony said the Forum of Left Democratic Parties had been evolved to fight the "dictatorial" tendencies and "anti-people" policies of the Congress(I) Government at the Centre. He maintained that the Congress(U), which had been fighting the Congress(I) governments at the Centre and in the States, was growing stronger in all States.

Answering a question on the merits of a switch-over to the presidential form of government, Mr. Antony said the existing Parliament and State legislatures had gone astray from their set goals, it was but true that money and not real people's will prevailed in the elections. Hence, it was necessary that timely reforms should be brought about in the Parliamentary form of government and the electoral system. The Presidential form of government would not, however, be the answer to the present malaise. But there could still be a national debate on this question, he added.

Alcohol from Cassava

New Delhi, (UNI) - The Indian Oil Corporation is presently trying out the feasibility of producing alcohol from cassava, a tuber plant grown in the South Indian state of Kerala. The alcohol thus produced may provide the answer -

at least a partial answer -- to the energy problem. Extensive field trials have shown that a mixture of petrol and 20 per cent of alcohol can be used as fuel in Indian vehicles without any modifications in the engines. The trials were conducted by the Indian Oil Corporation in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Petroleum.

Brazil has already set up a number of plants to produce alcohol from cassava and sugarcane juice. Australia and some other countries are also planning to set up plants in this regard.

It has been estimated that a 100,000 kilo litres cassava based alcohol plant will require 800,000 tonnes of cassava.

India produces an estimated 6.4 million tonnes of cassava per year. Out of this about 5 million tonnes of cassava is produced in Kerala alone.

The present production of alcohol from molasses, approximately 500,000 kilo litres per year, is used mainly for human consumption and as chemical feed stock.

INDIAN CHILDREN

New Delhi, (UNI) - The four-day joint Indo-US conference on "Rheumatic fever in the Eighties" has recommended liberal provision of penicillin for children to prevent rheumatic diseases of the heart.

Census and Indo-Canadians

M. Darel

National Association of Canadians of Origins in India (NACOI) has been requesting the Government for proper classification of Indo-Canadians in their records. As a result of this, Statistics Canada have modified their questionnaire for the ensuing census.

Census 1981 is to start on June 3, 1981. An enumerator will leave a lengthy questionnaire of 46 items at your door and upon completion the same has to be mailed to Statistics Canada. The questionnaire, though lengthy, is very informative and contains some pertinent questions which must, repeat must, be answered in your interests and in the interests of your children. These specifically are:

Question No. 6.
What is the language you first learned in childhood and still understand?
This is the 'mother tongue' question.

Question No. 28
What language do you yourself speak at home?
Important for the analysis of language use

The Government encourages cultural heritage identification. They have proposed to identify following languages and religion from the Indian sub-continent:

Languages
Bengali
Hindi
Malayalam
Punjabi
Tamil
Telegu
Urdu
Other Indo-Pakistani

Religion
Budhist
Hindu
Islam
Sikh
Other Non-Christian

Please do not forget to mention your heritage language against question No. 6 and 28. This will strengthen the demand for special protection of our language, culture, and religion, etc., and consequent participation in legislative and parliamentary setup of the country in due course, where we can raise our voice for furtherance of our upcoming generation.

We solicit your help to organize groups amongst yourselves to educate friends in the community in your area, city and province to properly reply to the questionnaire after understanding the implications thereof at national level as pointed out above.

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A dream comes true

Community centre opened

Some scenes from the opening

Photos by: Kevin Tatrey

Ottawa, March 22: Mayor, Marion Dewar told Indo-Canadians in the city, "Canada is a richer country because of your presence" while officially opening the Indo-Canadian Community Centre (ICCC).

Mrs. Dewar praised Ottawa's Indo-Canadian Community for their efforts in acquiring the building and asked them to use the Centre to acquaint other Canadians with East Indian culture. In particular she urged the younger generation to be courageous and be proud of their cultural heritage.

After her speech the Mayor unveiled a plaque and lighted the traditional oil lamp marking the official opening of the Centre. Among other honoured guests were Senator Paul Yuzyk, Deputy Speaker Lloyd Francis, MP John Evans and Aldermen Jim Durrell and Greg MacDougall. They all congratulated the community for their achievement and hoped that this Centre would serve as a focal point for the community's activities.

Messages of best wishes came also from Ontario Minister for Culture and Recreation, Ruben Baetz, MP Walter Baker, and Aldermen Brian Bourns and Darrel Kent.

Indo-Canadian youth lined up to receive the guests and the Mayor was welcomed with a beautiful garland of flowers. The glimpses of the Centre's history were presented at this gracious and thoroughly well-organized function. In the Raas that followed, everyone including the VIPs enthusiastically participated. The meeting concluded with a tea reception.

The successful culmination of this 7-year project was something worth celebrating in the opinion of many a participant. Thus the Indo-Canadians of Ottawa have led the way by having the first secular community centre in North America - an important step, in a modest building. Of course a price awaits every achievement in this case the problems and responsibilities of maintenance, let alone the need for continued fund raising.

The building bought for $160,000 has $60,000 mortgage due in less than a year. Tax deductible donations are indeed welcome says the organisers of the Centre. The address is 1346 Bank St.

The ICCC has in the past participated in a number of cultural and charitable projects locally, nationally and internationally. Keep up the exemplary work Indo-Canadians!

KITCHE

By Pranati Sen

Plantains (which look like skins) are selling at about stores. It is best to choose them. The yellow tinge in have a food processor, you this kebab recipe. Otherwi chop finely with the fine b dought. But once you try extra work is worth it.

Plantain Kebab

2 large plantain (about 1½
2 med. potato (about ½ lb
1 cup cooked and drained
2½ tsp. salt
¼ tsp. sugar
1 tbsp. curry powder
pinch of cumin seeds
pinch of fennel seeds
1½ tbsp. finely chopped g
2 to 4 green chili, chopped
1 cup finely chopped onio
¼ cup oil
2 tbsp. butter or ghee
4 tbsp. desiccated coconut
¼ cup chopped fresh cori
1 tsp. garam masala
½ cup raisins, finely chop

Batter:
½ cup besan (chickpea flo
1 tbsp. rice flour
2 tbsp. ground white po grinder)
½ tsp. chili powder to tas
¼ tsp. baking powder
1 tbsp. oil
a pinch of sugar
about ½ cup water

Boil the bananas in their skin too. When both b (banana will take about 10 them. Add cooked and sugar, curry powder, and pan, fry onion, both seeds stirring until the onion mixture, cook stirring u browned, about 10 minut from heat, add ginger r garam masala. Beat thi processor and process unt knead until smooth. Mak little chopped raisin insi cutlets.

Prepare batter: Combin powder, poppy seed, chili until smooth and thick. N before using. Dip each k until golden brown. Serv with Yogurt sauce.

To cook moong dal: Roas wooden spoon until colo bring to a boil, remove sc 15 minutes, until dal is time the water will evapo to drain the liquid. Mak cup for this recipe and s vegetable curry. This is cooking. I sprinkle a few vegetable dish.

To chop raisin: Use foo until finely chopped.

Demand day

Dacca: The Banglad Jamaat-e-Islami observe "demand day" on Marc demanding the restoratio citizenship to its former A (chief) Prof. Golam Azan

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KITCHEN KORNER

By Pranati SenGupta

Plantains (which look like big green bananas with tough skins) are selling at about 89 to 99 cents a pound in most stores. It is best to choose the green ones if you can find them. The yellow tinge in the skin shows maturity. If you have a food processor, you won't have problems in making this kebab recipe. Otherwise, use a grinder, a blender, or chop finely with the fine blade of a knife and knead like dought. But once you try this recipe you will find that the extra work is worth it.

Plantain Kebab

2 large plantain (about 1½ lbs.)
2 med. potato (about ½ lb.)
1 cup cooked and drained moong dal (see note)
2½ tsp. salt
¼ tsp. sugar
1 tbsp. curry powder
pinch of cumin seeds
pinch of fennel seeds
1½ tbsp. finely chopped ginger root
2 to 4 green chili, chopped
1 cup finely chopped onion
¼ cup oil
2 tbsp. butter or ghee
4 tbsp. desiccated coconut
¼ cup chopped fresh coriander leaves
1 tsp. garam masala
½ cup raisins, finely chopped

Batter:
½ cup besan (chickpea flour)
1 tbsp. rice flour
2 tbsp. ground white poppy seeds (I used my coffee grinder)
½ tsp. chili powder to taste
¼ tsp. baking powder
1 tbsp. oil
a pinch of sugar
about ½ cup water

Boil the bananas in their skin. Boil the potatoes in their skin too. When both bananas and potatoes are soft (banana will take about 10 to 12 minutes), peel and grind them. Add cooked and well drained moong dal, salt, sugar, curry powder, and mix well. Heat one large frying pan, fry onion, both seeds in ¼ cup oil and 2 tbsp. butter, stirring until the onion is light golden, add banana mixture, cook stirring until banana mixture is nicely browned, about 10 minutes over medium heat. Remove from heat, add ginger root, chili, coconut, yogurt and garam masala. Beat this up well. Put through a food processor and process until it is very smooth like dough or knead until smooth. Make into 50 round balls and put a little chopped raisin inside the ball and flatten out like cutlets.

Prepare batter: Combine besan, rice flour, salt, baking powder, poppy seed, chili, and sugar. Add water and beat until smooth and thick. Mix in oil. Cover for 10 minutes before using. Dip each kebab in the batter and deep fry until golden brown. Serve hot with Tea. *It goes very well with Yogurt sauce.*

To cook moong dal: Roast 1 cup moong dal, stirring with a wooden spoon until color changes. Add 2 cups water bring to a boil, remove scum. Cover and gently cook about 15 minutes, until dal is tender but not mushy. By that time the water will evaporate completely, or you may have to drain the liquid. Makes about 3¼ cups cooked. Add 1 cup for this recipe and store the remaining dal for other vegetable curry. This is a good base for the vegetarian cooking. I sprinkle a few tablespoons of cooked dal to my vegetable dish.

To chop raisin: Use food grinder or processor, process until finely chopped.

Demand day in Bangladesh

Dacca: The Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami observed "demand day" on March 6 demanding the restoration of citizenship to its former Amir (chief) Prof. Golam Azam.

Prof. Golam Azam was stripped of his Bangladesh citizenship in 1972 because he collaborated with the Pakistan army during the war of independence. He returned to Bangladesh after Sheikh Mujib's government was overthrown in a bloody coup in 1975.

From 1972 till his return to Bangladesh, Prof. Azam stayed in different west Asian countries, including Saudi Arabia. The Bangladesh government has not yet formally restored his citizenship though he has been allowed to attend and address various religious gatherings in the country.

Anti-polio program

New Delhi, (UNI) - Sixteen million children in India will be immunised against polio during India's Sixth Five-year Plan (1980-85).

Union Health Ministry sources said the objective was to expand the vaccination services gradually so as to cover at least 85 per cent of the infants in the country by 1985.

Off-shore drilling

Bombay, (UNI) - India's Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) will use a satellite from next year to transmit data about off-shore oil drilling to a shore station for quicker analysis. The preparatory work like the construction of an earth station and a transmitting centre at Bombay high-north has begun.

Another developmental rig, "Sagar Pragati" is being acquired from France to step up oil and drilling operations, according to the ONGC Chairman, M.P.T. Venugopal. ONGC would then have four developmental rigs, two of which are on hire.

A MOMENT

By Surjit Virdy

In the deep of the night
I heard a knock
I opened the window
A shadow was lost

In the deep of the night
I heard a moan
I opened the door
A sigh was lost

In the crimson of dawn
I saw you my dear
In ecstasy eternal
I tried to hold you
But my arms were full
With bangles of obligations,
My Feet were entwined
With trinkets of pride.

Gobind Singh's saintliness

Dr. S.S. Sodhi
Dalhousie University
Halifax.

It is empirical fact that the highest flights of charity, devotion, trust, patience, bravery, self sacrifice have been flown by saints operating at super-conscious states. These super-conscious states are very difficult to comprehend by ordinary individuals who usually are stuck at the linear, myopic, convergent and fanatic levels of consciousness.

Saints are universal, i.e. they are found in every religion. They are always in touch with the "True reality of the Unseen". They develop an unsakable conviction not based on inference but on personal experiences. These experiences help them in melting down confining selfhood, thereby providing them with immense freedom of self surrender. In Guru Gobind Singh this self surrender became so passionate that it lead to self-immolation. The inner, non-ego conditions in him succeed in overruling the demands of the flesh and he found a positive pleasure in sacrificing his SARBANS.

He could stand the loss of his father, mother, four children because he had experienced a sense of enlargement of life - a feeling of stretching his soul which led to fortitude.

Guru Gobind Singh took up the spiritual heritage of Guru Nanak and disseminated it. Guru's strength (physical/spiritual), handsomeness, grace, dignity of his imposing appearance enthralled the sangant especially those who had martial tendencies. He became warrior/prophet for them and they flocked towards him with deep devotion.

His super-spiritual powerful body and properly cultivated crystallized intelligence suffered constant dissonance at the thought of what is and what could be. His mind became a battlefield for his storm-tossed soul. He wanted to burn what was evil and lay the foundation of Indian Nationalism based upon self-respect, courage and action leading to equality.

Battle and life became synonymous to him. He wanted to burn fast for the maximum glow - a glow that anewed the conscience of India.

Saints or Karmyogis such as Guru Gobind Singh have been called Arahant in traditional literature. Arahant is the perfect man, the ideal man who has destroyed the obsessions, lived a life according to His directives, done what was to be done, laid down the burden, attained the goal, broken the fetters of humanity through spiritual actions. Arahant personifies the Ultimate Truth. He is so embued with the basic virtues that it is impossible for him to act otherwise.

To sum up it can be said that Guru Gobind Singh presented to the world spiritual actions which were vital to humanity. His awareness of problems and their solutions was clear and incisive. The kernel of the matter consists in the fact that he possessed qualities for which at present we have no names or concepts. It is sometimes difficult to visualize that such a 'Man' walked the beautiful land of India and enlightened its people by His Spiritual Grace. In Guru Gobind Singh the human race reached the peak of spiritual evolution.

Mining the sea-bed

Panaji (Goa), (UNI) - Scientists of the National Institute of Oceanography have succeeded in collecting polymetallic nodules from the ocean, making India the first developing country to do so.

The Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi has congratulated the scientists on their success.

Nodules are grey-to-black potato-shaped objects found in large areas of the deep sea bed. They contain nickel, copper, cobalt, manganese and iron.

The director of the NIO, Dr. Qasim, told newsmen that only the USA, the UK, the USSR, Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany have so far been collecting these nodules.

Scientists abroad "Gaveshani" said the nodules would probably be mined within a few years and the metals would be available in the market.

With the collection of the nodules, the NIO's programme of exploration of deep sea mineral deposits enters its second phase, under which other laboratories of the Centre for Scientific and Industrial Research will initiate research on mining recovery, beneficiation -- treatment of ores to improve their properties -- and metallurgy of nodules, Dr. Qasim added.

They were elected

India-Canada Association, Ottawa

Naresh Kumar - President
Chan Chandramouli - Vice-President
Chandran Nair - Secretary
Om Jain - Treasurer
Neelmony Chatterjee, Iqbal S. Chauhan, Rasik Khakharia, Ranjana Kumar, Mankeshwar Kurich, Chandrika Shah, Nirmala Singhal and Nitya Varma (Past President) are the other members of the committee.

***

SOUTH INDIA CULTURAL ASSOCIATION, Ottawa:

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Committee Members: **R. Malayandi, Sheila Rao, K.V. Srikantaya, R. Sundaram and N.R. Jayaraman.**

***

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Board of Directors.

Nitya Varma - President
Rajesh Dayal, Atulesh Nandi, Vishnu Patel, Vasanthi Srinivasan and Aleyamma Samuel (Past President)

KERALA ASSOCIATION OF NEW JERSEY ADMITTED IN FIA

The semi-annual general meeting of the Federation of Indian Associations, after examining the recommendation from its Board of Directors, has voted unanimously to admit Kerala Association of New Jersey to its membership. KANJ, thus becomes the 28th organization to join with the FIA. For more information about the activities of KANJ please contact Dr. Emmanuel Thomas (President) at 201-783-6593.

***

CLASSIFIEDS

Matrimonials

Suitable match for a well settled university professor in his mid forties. No bars. Send a recent photo and details M-1776, The Canadian India Times.

***

Matrimonial correspondence invited from an intelligent, outgoing, sports-minded, smart Punjabi girl, immigrant or Canadian citizen, at least 5'-5" or taller, 26-32 years, single or divorced for a divorced Punjabi gentleman 34, 5'-11", machinist, Canadian citizen, owns a home, settled in Canada for 10 years. Girl's merits only consideration. Write in own handwriting with photo to M-1777, The Canadian India Times.

***

Suitable match for a handsome Jat Sikh professional, 28, 5'-10½", 145 lbs and very fair. Respond with a photograph if possible M-1778, The Canadian India Times

***

Industrialist brother invites matrimonial correspondence from Gujarati professionals for his immigrant sister, 33, 5'-1", B.SC., M.Sc. Charming, vegetarian, divorced (very brief marriage). Returnable photo preferred. Please reply with particulars and phone number to M-1779, The Canadian India Times.

***

Correspondence invited from beautiful and educated Panjabi girls for a handsome, well settled clean shaven Sikh engineer. Write 143 North Ave., #6, East Pittsburgh PA. 15112.

***

Suitable match for Panjabi electrical engineer, 24, presently in England. Also match for educated, employed girl, 22, Canadian citizen. Box 7174, Vanier (Ontario).

***

Wanted a suitable match for a polite, cultured, fair-complexioned, beautiful Punjabi Khatri girl of 22. Just completed B.Sc (Hons) LL.B. from Delhi university. Interested persons with good family background should apply in writing with full particulars to Box 423, Yarmouth, N.S., Canada B5A 4B3 or phone evenings (902) 477-9994.

***

Handsome boy seeks for match in Canada or U.S.A. education B.Com. accountant, caste no bar. All (4) brothers settled in Canada. 6382 Rue St. Hubert, Montreal (Que). H2S 2M2 Ph. # 514-277-3487 514-656-2658.

***

Suitable match preferably in Canada for a divorced Rajput girl, 25, attractive, homely, M.A. Economics, working in States. Also for her younger brother, 23, graduate, extremely handsome, tall and athletic, working in India. Caste no bar. M-1737, The Canadian India Times.

Guardians invite correspondence from the educated professionals or MDs, Gujarati speaking, good looking girl, here or abroad, for their nephew, Electronics Engineer, BS,MS, 26, 5'-8", presently working in Florida U.S.A., with handsome salary. Send full particulars with returnable photo (confidential) to P.O. Box 16193, Plantation, Florida 33318, USA.

Correspondence invited from a tall, professionally qualified young man for our duaghter, charming, pretty, 5'-3", 22, R.N. working. Well settled Arora family in Toronto. Caste no bar. M-1775, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a Canadian immigrant Jat-Sikh girl, 21 year old, beautiful and good natured. Only Canadian/U.S. citizens or immigrants need apply. 5245 Jeanne-Mance, Montreal, Quebec 514-273-8015.

Correspondence invited from well cultured Gujarati girl from respectable family for our brother, 28, handsome, M.S., currently in Canada. Girl's merits main consideration. Call 521-1051 (Ottawa).

Homoeo drug collaboration

New Delhi, (UNI) - The Indian Government has approved a French collaboration with an Indian firm for manufacture of homoeopathic drugs in the country.

The agreement between Messers Laboratories Boiron of France and the Indian firm was signed here on March 19 by Dr. Jugal Kishore representing an Indian company and Christian Boiron on behalf of the French collaborators.

Talking to newsmen, Mr. Boiron said for the first time in the field of homoeopathic medicine, their firm had set up research and development cells on the application of various homoeo drugs and to evolve new brands.

Strict quality control and scientific research were the two main factors which had contributed to Boiron's rapid growth and top position in the sphere of homoeopathy today. With this collaboration, Indian markets would be assured homoeopathic medicines of the highest quality and proven potency, Mr. Boiron said.

Pak ready for dialogue

New Delhi, (UNI) - Pakistan is ready to sit down with India "to exchange mutual reassurances on the question of nuclear programmes in the two countries", according to Pakistan Foreign Minister Aga Shahi.

Mr.Shahi said "we have stated in principle, we are ready for a dialogue with India on nuclear matters." Cooperation in this sphere "is something that has to be deeply studied".

Growing US presence

New Delhi, (UNI) - India's Minister of State for Defence, Shivraj Patil, told the Upper House of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) that there had been "a visible escalation in United States naval presence in the Indian Ocean area" in the wake of developments in India and Afghanistan.

India was also deeply concerned over the reported use of Diego Garcia as a base for the deployment of US ground forces on the Asian mainland and in the Gulf region, the Minister said.

Joint ventures with Nepal

Kathmandu (Nepal), (UNI) - India and at least three other countries will help set up private joint ventures in Nepal during the next five years, Nepalese officials said on Sunday.

The Nepal Industrial Development Corporation has programmed a nine-fold increase in financial assistance to private sector from Rs 50 million in the Fifth Plan to Rs 480 million in the Sixth Plan, the official said.

They said India, the Soviet Union, China and West Germany were among the countries eager to help Nepal through joint tie-ups. Nepal on its part would try to liberalise the rules about repatriation of profits.

The Soviet Union, which had earlier offered to set up a resin and turpentine industry in Nepal, is now to assist the private sector here to do so. China has shown interest in helping Nepalese private sector develop leather processing industry.

Industrial circles point out that this spurt in private sector investment comes after its less-than-spectacular performance in the Fifth Plan.

Of nearly 130 industries licenced to be launched, only three public sector units and less than a dozen private ones have come up so far.

East-West jazz meet

Toronto, March 10: The York Jazz Orchestra, under the direction of York University Professor of Music David Mott, was in concert on Tuesday, March 10 at 8:30 p.m. in the Junior Common Room of Bethune College, York University (Keele and Steeles).

Joining the orchestra was Professor Trichy Sankaran on mridangam, the South Indian two headed drum. Professor Sankaran, (director of York's Indian Music Programme), was recently named top drummer by Music Academy of Madras, one of the leading fine arts institutions of India.

The programme for the evening's concert was Frank Bennett's "G Song in South Indian Kriti Form" and "Temple Music" by Frank Bennett as well as David Mott's "Hathu Singala".

Richard Paul

Share in oil exploration

New Delhi, (UNI) - The foreign oil companies willing to participate in India's massive oil exploration programme have been asked to submit their bids before the end of April.

India's ministry for petroleum and chemicals, sent the parameters within which the companies have to frame their proposals last month.

Currently there are 24 companies, which have purchased forms from the government, and 21 have held discussions with oil ministry officials at Dehra Dun, the headquarters of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC).

This was disclosed in the Lower House of Indian Parliament on Tuesday by the petroleum minister P.C. Sethi, while replying to a number of supplementaries on the participation of foreign companies in India's oil exploration programme.

Mr. Sethi reassured members that ONGC will be fully associated with the exploration programme and be the administrative and operational supervisor once oil is struck.

Seven mummies in India

Jaipur(Rajasthan),(UNI) - The Egyptian mummy preserved in the Jaipur Museum is over 2,000 years old and according to Dr.Subash Bosu, a Calcutta radiologist.

Dr.Bosu, who has done extensive research on Egyptian mummies preserved in Indian museums, told UNI that his study of the mummy at Jaipur museum showed that the body belonged to an Egyptian lady of a family of priests of the God "Chem" in the Ptolemaic Epoch from 332 B.C. to 30 B.C. It was 2,332 years old. "Chem" or "Khem" is another name for the great god "Ammon", the "Generator".

Dr.Bosu said the mummy at Calcutta museum was that of a male and was around 5,500 years old. His studies had revealed that the man, in his lifetime, had suffered from Ankylosin Spondalitis, Arthritis and also had several broken ribs and a damaged collar bone.

The mummy at the Lucknow museum belonged to a young woman and was around 5,000 years old, the Radiologist said.

According to Dr.Bosu, the practice of mummification started in Egypt around 6,000 B.C. and reached perfection around 1,000 B.C.

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